

Role of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Court congestion is a reality in the world. Many cases pile up in the courts and as a result, people face delays in the solution of disputes. Various reasons have been attributed to slow processing of cases by the courts. Unfortunately, it affects the ability of courts to deliver timely resolutions. It affects public confidence in the justice delivery system. As the number of cases continues to grow traditional judicial systems are also straining to keep up, resulting in extended delays and limited access to justice for a lot of individuals.

Guatemala along with other countries have a situation where the courts are congested with cases. Consequently, this has led to long delays in the issuance of court rulings, which slows down and at times renders ineffective access to justice, in this setting, arbitration appears as an alternative means of settling conflicts that provides a promising and effective response to this judicial congestion (Salazar 2024).

In Kenya, the Alternative Justice Systems (AJS) Policy recognizes traditional, informal, and community justice mechanisms as part of the country's broader legal framework. A study by the Judiciary of Kenya (2020), showed that AJS contributes significantly to case resolution in rural and marginalized areas. It highlights how integrating community justice systems with formal courts can enhance access to justice and reduce the time and cost of dispute resolution. The report concluded that strengthening AJS could reduce the volume of cases in courts and improve judicial efficiency.

These international examples show a recurring theme community-based justice systems and alternative dispute mechanisms are vital tools in addressing the global issue of court congestion. By resolving conflicts at the local level through culturally embedded, less adversarial means these systems contribute to more accessible, equitable, and efficient justice delivery.

In addition, other countries who do not have access to formal courts such as Bangladesh, local justice resolution, namely village court (VC) is the only restorative mechanism that is accessible and convenient for the grassroots community (Uddin and Ara, 2023). In response to this challenge the judiciary has implemented a number of measures such as alternative dispute resolution in an attempt to regain the trust of people and enhance court operations, which would expedite cases and reduce court congestion.

In the Philippines, the country's judiciary has been struggling to cope with the volume of cases, with the Supreme Court acknowledging that case backlogs are a persistent issue (Supreme Court of the Philippines, 2022) The Philippines has experienced a growing concern regarding the congestion of its courts, resulting in delayed justice and inefficiencies in the legal system.

In recent years, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) has experienced a significant surge in recognition and adoption across both national and international legal and commercial sectors. This trend reflects a growing preference for ADR mechanisms as efficient and effective means of resolving disputes (Ramteke 2020). Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation and arbitration, have been increasingly adopted worldwide since 2020 to alleviate court congestion and expedite dispute resolution. According to

Lokhande et al., (2024), these methods include mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and conciliation, each designed to provide parties with an opportunity to resolve their disputes in a more flexible and less adversarial manner.

According to Asian Human Rights Commission. (2024), police are the first and biggest obstacle to victims and their family's obtaining justice in the Philippines. The study states that they often find that police investigations contradict their versions of incidents. As a result the well-being of society is negatively impacted by court congestion, which negatively impacts the effectiveness of the legal system. In response to this, there has been a growing emphasis on alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as the barangay justice system, which has been instrumental in resolving minor disputes at the grassroots level, thereby reducing the burden on the formal courts (Leones, 2020).

According to Republic Act No. 7160, also known as the "Local Government Code of 1991", is a landmark Philippine law enacted on October 10, 1991, and implemented on January 1, 1992. It institutionalized decentralization and significantly strengthened local autonomy by transferring substantial powers, responsibilities, and resources from the national government to local government units (LGUs). The law was enacted pursuant to the mandate of the 1987 Philippine Constitution, particularly Article X, which requires Congress to enact a local government code that ensures genuine and meaningful local autonomy.

The Barangay Justice System is a community-based approach for resolving disputes between the members of the same community. It exists to assist the grassroots communities not only in the mediation process, but also in delivering timely, cost-effective, and high-quality justice through a non-adverse process. It was first recognized in 1979 as Presidential Decree No. 1508 also known as The Katarungang Pambarangay Law without prior study and with hardly any data to support the assumptions underlying it.

The Philippines always had an ongoing conflict and violence but still had rich traditions of dispute resolution. The country's approach to conflict resolution is not aiming to achieve institutionalization, at least not beyond building the capacities of local peace-building organizations. Since officials have more autonomy in decision-making, including from rigorous evidence standards, and they are receiving a significant amount of government funds, village courts are more numerous and more accessible than other higher formal courts, allowing the Barangay Lupon Tagapamayapa to hear more cases and respond more quickly to the local communities in settling disputes and cases.

Mediation is the initial stage of the BJS process, where the Punong Barangay serves as a neutral party to facilitate communication between the disputing individuals. The primary aim is to help parties arrive at a mutually acceptable resolution through open dialogue, without the imposition of decisions (Mendoza & Mata, 2019). Effective mediation in the barangay context not only reflects the cultural values of pakikipagkapwa and pagkakaisa but also encourages community empowerment and non-adversarial resolution. Studies have shown that mediation fosters a higher degree of satisfaction among disputants due to its informal and participatory nature (Garcia & Reyes, 2021).

If mediation fails, the case proceeds to conciliation, which is conducted by the Lupon Tagapamayapa. Conciliation involves structured negotiation, where the Lupon helps clarify issues and encourages compromise between parties. Unlike mediation, conciliation may involve more directive strategies to reconcile differences. According to Garcia and Santiago (2020), conciliation in the BJS is guided by both procedural justice and cultural sensitivity, aligning with indigenous concepts of peacebuilding such as bayanihan and pagsasama-sama. The success of conciliation largely depends on the competence, impartiality, and ethical standing of Lupon members, as well as the trust placed in them by the community.

Congestion had long been a challenge not just in the Municipality of Calauan but in the Philippine Judiciary System. They introduced court management tools, and simplified and streamlined court procedures yet, the Philippine Judiciary System still struggles with the perennial problem of case congestion and court delay, resulting from national and local budgetary and human resource constraints. A large part of the blame for the emergence of the problem to overuse, misuse, and abuse of courts are those persons seeking redress of their

grievances have gone directly to courts when it would probably have been more beneficial for them to have availed of means other than judicial for the resolution of their problems.

The primary goal of the Barangay Justice System in every barangay is to maintain peace and order by resolving minor disputes at the grassroots level. Specifically, it aims to decongest court dockets, reduce litigation costs, promote speedy justice, and preserve relationships among community members. By providing an informal yet structured process of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, the BJS ensures that conflicts are settled in a manner that is culturally sensitive, efficient, and restorative rather than adversarial. Ultimately, it strengthens community cohesion while upholding justice and accountability.

In the barangays of Pindangan East, Pindangan West, and Pindangan Centro in Alcala, Pangasinan, the BJS serves as the first line of justice, where the Punong Barangay and Lupon Tagapamayapa facilitate mediation and conciliation among disputing parties. This localized system reflects the Filipino value of pakikipagkapwa and promotes harmony by encouraging amicable settlement of disputes within the community.

The objective of this study is to assess and determine the level of the effectiveness of the BJS in Pindangan East, Pindangan West, and Pindangan Centro in minimizing the number of cases elevated to formal courts. It specifically aims to evaluate the level of effectiveness of the BJS in terms of mediation and conciliation process, identify common cases of disputes handled and solved by the BJS in reducing court congestion, examine challenges encountered by barangay captains and Lupon Tagapamayapa in solving cases, and determine the implications of the findings in the field of criminal justice to the extent to which the system contributes to the decongestion of court dockets.

The researcher believes that conducting this study is highly relevant in examining how the Barangay Justice System serves as an effective mechanism in addressing minor disputes at the community level, thereby contributing to the reduction of case congestion in formal courts.

Through this, the study aims to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in promoting speedy, accessible, and amicable settlement of conflicts, while minimizing the need for court intervention. Ultimately, the findings of this research will provide valuable insights that may guide improvements in barangay-level justice administration and support efforts to further decongest court dockets.

Statement of the Problems

This study aimed to identify the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing court congestion.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is Level of effectiveness of Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion:
 - 1.1 Mediation
 - 1.2 Conciliation
2. What are the common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in reducing Case Court Congestion?
3. What are the challenges encountered by the Lupon Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captain in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System?
4. What are the implications of the findings in the field of criminal justice?

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design and methodology, population and locale of the study, data gathering tools, data gathering procedure, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

Research Design

This study will employed a mixed-method approach, particularly an explanatory sequential design, combining quantitative and qualitative methods to comprehensively analyze the Barangay Justice System's role in reducing court congestion. In an explanatory sequential design, the research will be conducted in two distinct phases: the first phase will involves the collection and analysis of quantitative data, the primary instrument used a descriptive survey questionnaire, administered to Barangay Captains and Lupong Tagapamaya. The survey questionnaire was designed to measure the level of effectiveness of Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion. Using a descriptive survey questionnaire allowed the researcher to systematically collect standardized data that could describe the current status of BJS involving mediation and conciliation in reducing case court congestion.

Then followed by a second phase of qualitative data collection to explain or elaborate on the quantitative findings. An interview guide was used as the main research tool. Interview guide in the sense that it determined the common cases solved by the BJS in reducing case court congestion as well as the challenges encountered by the barangay captain and lupong tagapamayapa in solving cases and lastly the implications of the findings in the field of criminal justice. The interview results were analyzed through thematic interpretation, were recurring statements and insights were categorized into significant themes to provide clear and narrative of existing cases solved, challenges encountered and implications regarding the findings.

This was designed to distinguish and measure the status of interaction and relationship of barangay officials unto the community in terms of resolving conflicts and disputes through the used of Barangay Justice System involving mediation and conciliation as well as its role in reducing case court congestion.

Population and Locale of the Study

The study was conducted within the community of the top three most populated barangays in Alcala, Pangasinan: Pindangan East, Pindangan Centro and Pindangan West. These communities were chosen because due to their relatively larger population size, these barangays are more likely to experience a higher volume of interpersonal conflicts and disputes compared to less populated areas. This condition makes them appropriate settings for examining the actual implementation and effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System (BJS), particularly in its role in managing and resolving community-level cases before they reach the formal courts. Barangay Captains and Lupon members were considered as respondents, as they were the ones who were most familiar with the activities and efforts within their barangays to improve the role of the Barangay Justice System in reducing court congestion.

A total of 12 individuals were chosen as respondents of the study. As gleaned from the Table 1, the researcher targeted 3 Barangay Captains as they were the leaders of their respective barangays together with the 9 members of Lupong Tagapamayapa as they were the primary facilitators of dispute resolution who are directly responsible for mediating and conciliating conflicts within the community, ensuring that cases are settled amicably at the barangay level before escalating to the formal court system.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents

| Indicators | Number of Respondents |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Barangay Captain | 3 |
| Lupong Tagapamayapa | 9 |
| Total | 12 |

The barangay captains were chosen as one of the respondents as they are the primary implementers of the Barangay Justice System (BJS) at the community level. The Barangay Captain, as the chief executive of the barangay, plays a central role in overseeing the Katarungang Pambarangay process, particularly in initiating mediation efforts and ensuring that disputes are addressed in accordance with established procedures. On the

other hand, the Lupong Tagapamayapa members serve as mediators and conciliators who directly handle and facilitate the resolution of conflicts among residents.

Their direct involvement in the actual processes of dispute settlement makes them the most knowledgeable and reliable sources of information regarding the effectiveness, challenges, and outcomes of the Barangay Justice System. They have firsthand experience in managing cases, dealing with disputing parties, and implementing strategies aimed at preventing cases from escalating to formal courts. Therefore, selecting them as respondents ensures that the data gathered are accurate, relevant, and reflective of real practices within the barangay.

Furthermore, their insights are crucial in assessing how the BJS contributes to reducing court congestion, as they are in the best position to evaluate whether disputes are successfully resolved at the barangay level or referred to higher legal institutions. This makes their participation essential in achieving the objectives of the study.

Data Gathering Instrument

The main instruments used by the researcher on this study was a survey questionnaire and interview guide questions. Questions will designed to elicit detailed responses that provided valuable insights into the nuances of how the barangay justice system operates and its effectiveness in reducing court congestion. The indicators of the survey questionnaire were formulated based on the guidelines outlined in the Katarungang Pambarangay provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991, particularly those governing the mediation and conciliation processes implemented by the Lupong Tagapamayapa, which served as the primary basis for identifying the variables and measures used in assessing the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System.

To get the answers on the problem 2, 3 and 4, an interview guide was used. The interview guide was used to supplement the data obtained from the survey questionnaire by providing in-depth and qualitative insights into the experiences of Barangay Captains and members of the Lupong Tagapamayapa in implementing the Barangay Justice System. The interview guide was conducted through formal and informal interview. In addition, random probing questions were asked during the actual interview when necessary for clarification and additional information.

To achieve the validity of the instrument, the questionnaire checklist and interview guide were carefully reviewed and validated by a tool validator, ensuring that the questions were effective in eliciting relevant information. The validators of the survey questionnaire and interview guide were the Barangay Captain and an academe who was knowledgeable in the implementation of Barangay Justice System. The validators chose according to their expertise in their field.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher wrote a request letter addressed to the Barangay Captains seeking permission to allow the researcher to conduct this study in the three (3) barangay specifically the Barangay Pindangan East, Barangay Pindangan Centro and Barangay Pindangan West within the municipality of Alcala, Pangasinan.

Upon the approval, the researcher wrote a request letter to the Barangay Captains, to allow the researcher to administer survey questionnaire and to gather data. Upon the approval of the request, the researcher administered the survey questionnaire and gathered the necessary data to the target respondents. A letter of consent was used for the participants of the study, which will inform them of what the study is all about and how it will be conducted.

The researcher administered the questionnaires to target respondents. The purpose of the study was explained by the researcher to the respondents so that realistic data would gather.

After the questionnaires and interviews were administered, the researcher collected and reviewed all responses to ensure completeness. The accomplished questionnaires were tabulated for statistical analysis, while the interview responses were documented and transcribed for thematic analysis. The gathered data were then organized, analyzed, and interpreted to serve as the basis for the study's findings, discussion, and conclusions.

DATA ANALYSIS

The weighted mean was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan.

To interpret the data collected with the problem 1 Statistical Package of the Social Sciences (SPSS) was utilized.

The first problem will be analyzed using the weighted mean formula as;

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{n}$$

Where: \bar{x} = weighted mean

f = frequency associated to x

x = item value

n = number of respondents

$\sum fx$ = sum of answers

Categorization of Data is the process of organizing and classifying data into distinct groups or categories based on shared attributes or characteristics, making it easier to manage, analyze, and retrieve. The descriptive equivalent rating and the ways of values are presented below using 4 point Likert Scale.

1. Level of effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan.

| Numerical Evaluation | Descriptive Equivalent | Categorial Description |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 3.26-4.00 | Highly effective | Almost all, if not all, programs attained the goals it sought to achieve. |
| 2.51-3.25 | Effective | Most items have attained their goals. |
| 1.76-2.50 | Slightly effective | Some items have attained their goal, but there are noticeable weaknesses that affect overall accuracy. |
| 1.00-1.75 | Not effective | Items fail to attained goals. |

For the qualitative part, the data collected was analyzed and interpreted with the used of Thematic Analysis. According to Kampir (2021) thematic analysis is a highly effective approach for qualitative data analysis in both academic and professional settings. Its adaptability to different qualitative data analysis methodologies makes it a critical research approach to comprehend. It can be combined with content analysis, critical discourse analysis, and descriptive qualitative data analysis. After the interview, the researcher transcribed the data and looked for similarities or differences in the participants' answers. The researcher closely examined the data to identify common themes, topics, ideas and patterns of meaning that come up repeatedly. After eliciting the stories of the participants, the researcher analyzed the data to build a narrative. Researcher presented a narrative presentation of these data by discussing the common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion, challenges encountered by the Barangay Captains and the members of the Lupong Tagapamayapa in the implementation of Barangay Justice System and lastly the implication of the findings. Later, the researcher collected the questionnaire and tabulated the results for computation, analysis and interpretation.

Ethical Consideration

For formality, the participants were informed about the purpose of the study. It also included a consent form explaining their rights in participating in the study. Their participation was voluntary, no force was made, as well as they are informed of their rights to withdraw at any time without facing any consequences. Interviews were conducted in barangay hall settings to promote openness and comfort.

Confidentiality and anonymity was emphasized as a vital approach to encourage the voluntary participation of the various individuals involved in the study. All information included in the study, and all data gathered was securely stored in a safe place. By strictly adhering to the use ethical principle's voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality, data security, and respect for participants, the researcher ensured that the study was upheld with academic integrity while protecting the rights of all participants.

Moreover, all data collected were handled with strict confidentiality, and access to the information was limited exclusively to the researcher. Also, the results of the study will be disseminated to the respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this study. The significant role of the Barangay Justice System (BJS) as a frontline mechanism in addressing disputes at the community level, thereby preventing the unnecessary escalation of cases to formal courts. As a localized and accessible form of justice, the BJS through the Katarungang Pambarangay serves as an essential tool in filtering minor cases and promoting amicable settlements through mediation and conciliation. It underscores the importance of resolving disputes within the barangay, not only to maintain peace and order but also to support the broader goal of decongesting court dockets.

Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan

The Barangay Justice System serves as a crucial mechanism in filtering minor cases, encouraging amicable settlements, and preventing unnecessary litigation. Through the active involvement of the Barangay Captains and the Lupong Tagapamayapa, conflicts are resolved at the grassroots level, thereby significantly reducing the number of cases that reach the courts. This function directly contributes to the decongestion of court dockets and promotes a more efficient and accessible justice system.

In this study, the effectiveness of Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion was evaluated based on its capacity to resolve disputes promptly, maintain harmonious relationships among community members, and limit the escalation of cases to higher judicial institutions. The results reflect on how the Barangay Captains and members of the Lupong Tagapamayapa effectively perform their roles in facilitating mediation and conciliation, resolving disputes at the barangay level, and contributing to the reduction of cases elevated to the formal court system. The findings are presented through tables and are supported by corresponding interpretations and discussions to provide a clearer understanding of how effectively the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion.

Table 2 presents, the evaluation of Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan in terms of mediation process garnered an overall weighted mean of 3.70 interpreted as highly effectiveness. The overall weighted mean indicating highly effective implies that the Barangay Justice System, particularly through its mediation processes, is functioning efficiently as a frontline mechanism in resolving disputes at the community level. This further suggests that a significant number of conflicts are being settled amicably within the barangay, thereby preventing their escalation into formal court cases and contributing to the decongestion of court dockets.

Moreover, this finding indicates that the Barangay Captains and Lupong Tagapamayapa are effective in facilitating dispute resolution, demonstrating competence in applying mediation techniques that promote cooperation and mutual agreement among parties. It also reflects a high level of trust and participation among community members, which is essential for the success of voluntary settlement processes.

Table 2. Evaluation of Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion in the Three Barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan

| Indicators | Barangay Captain | Lupong Tagapa mayapa | OWM | DE |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2.1 Mediation | | | | |
| 1.The mediation process is effective in resolving disputes before they escalate the case to the court. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 2.Participants in mediation report high levels of satisfaction with the outcomes achieved through this process. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 3.Increased community awareness and understanding of the mediation process within the barangay justice system enhance its effectiveness in resolving disputes and reducing court congestion. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 4 The members demonstrate competence with skill in facilitating mediation sessions and managing conflicts within the community. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 5. The mediation process provides timely resolutions to disputes | 4.00 | 3.22 | 3.61 | HE |
| 6. The mediation process significantly reduces the number of cases filed in the court | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | HE |
| 7 The mediation process enhances its effectiveness in resolving conflicts. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 8. Training and resources provided to barangay mediators improve their skills and effectiveness in facilitating mediation processes | 4.00 | 3.56 | 3.78 | HE |
| 9 The effective mediation processes contribute significantly to maintaining peace and order in the community. thereby minimizing potential disputes that could lead to court cases | 4.00 | 3.56 | 3.78 | HE |
| 10. The mediation process serves as an effective mechanism to help the parties to reach a settlement by consensus that jointly satisfies their needs b. Conciliation | 4.00 | 3.33 | 3.67 | HE |
| OWM | 4.00 | 3.39 | 3.70 | HE |

Legend: 3.26-4.00 Highly Effective (HE), 2.51-3.25 Effective (E), 1.76-2.50 Moderately Effective (ME), 1.00-1.75 Not Effective (NE)

Mediation within the barangay level plays a crucial role in reducing case court congestion by filtering disputes before they escalate into formal judicial proceedings. As emphasized by recent literature, mediation is not merely a procedural requirement but a restorative mechanism that promotes reconciliation, community cohesion, and efficient conflict resolution. According to Respicio (2026), mediation in the Philippine justice system helps decongest courts by encouraging early settlement of disputes while preserving relationships among parties. This highlights its significance as a frontline strategy in addressing the growing burden of court dockets.

Several empirical studies further support the effectiveness of mediation in the Barangay Justice System. For instance, Benter (2020) found that barangay mediation processes are generally responsive in settling disputes and achieving client satisfaction, indicating that mediation conferences often result in mutually acceptable agreements among parties.

The indicator with the highest weighted mean was the “Training and resources provided to barangay mediators improve their skills and effectiveness in facilitating mediation processes” with a weighted mean of 3.78 interpreted as highly effective. The indicator with the same weighted mean of 3.78 interpreted as highly effective was “The effective mediation processes contribute significantly to maintaining peace and order in the community, thereby minimizing potential disputes that could lead to court cases.”

These findings imply that capacity-building efforts, particularly training and provision of resources, play a critical role in enhancing the competence of barangay mediators, which in turn leads to more successful dispute resolution outcomes. When mediators are well-trained and adequately equipped, they are more capable of managing conflicts, encouraging cooperation, and facilitating mutually beneficial agreements among disputing parties. This strengthens the mediation process and increases the likelihood of resolving disputes at the barangay level, thereby reducing the number of cases elevated to the courts.

Furthermore, the results suggest that effective mediation directly contributes to the maintenance of peace and order, as it prevents minor conflicts from escalating into more serious disputes. This supports the idea that mediation is not only a dispute resolution mechanism but also a preventive strategy that sustains community harmony and social cohesion.

According to Benter (2020) emphasized that the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System is closely linked to the skills and preparedness of barangay officials acting as mediators, noting that structured training programs significantly improve their ability to facilitate fair and efficient settlements. The study further suggests that mediation becomes more successful when mediators are equipped with proper communication and conflict-resolution strategies, which directly contributes to reducing court referrals.

Furthermore, based on the study of Teves (2024) explained that the Barangay Justice System remains a vital mechanism for decentralized conflict resolution, and its effectiveness depends largely on the quality of mediation practices implemented by trained Lupon members. The study further emphasized that well-implemented mediation processes significantly contribute to maintaining peace and order by resolving disputes before they escalate into more serious legal conflicts.

The indicator with the lowest weighted mean was “The mediation process significantly reduces the number of cases filed in the court” with a weighted mean of 3.50 interpreted as highly effective. This finding implies that while mediation under the Barangay Justice System is generally effective, its direct impact on significantly reducing court filings may be less strongly perceived compared to other indicators. This suggests that although mediation is successful in resolving many disputes at the barangay level, there are still cases that proceed to formal courts due to factors such as non-compliance with agreements, refusal of settlement, or limitations in enforceability of mediated outcomes. It also implies that the effectiveness of mediation in reducing court congestion may depend on the nature of disputes, mediator authority, and the willingness of parties to fully cooperate in the settlement process.

Study of Tadiar (2025) highlights the significant impact of the Barangay Justice System in decongesting court dockets by emphasizing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) techniques implemented within barangays. This aligns with findings from Benter (2020), who assessed the barangay system's ability to provide swift resolution mechanisms, thereby relieving the pressure on the formal legal system.

Furthermore, the community-based mediation processes established under the Katarungang Pambarangay Law have proven to be efficient in settling disputes without the need for legal representation, leading to quicker resolutions and reduced litigation (UNAFEI, 2023). The localization of justice through the barangay structure fosters a culture of mediation, which is fundamental to the overall effectiveness of this system.

The second lowest indicator was “The mediation process provides timely resolutions to disputes” with a weighted mean of 3.61 interpreted as highly effective. This finding implies that while the Barangay Justice System is generally effective in delivering timely dispute resolutions, there are still observable delays in some mediation processes that may affect the overall efficiency of case handling. These delays may be attributed to factors such as the availability of mediators, scheduling conflicts between disputing parties, repeated mediation

sessions, or the complexity of certain cases that require longer negotiation periods. It further implies that although mediation remains a faster alternative to formal court litigation, its timeliness is not always consistent across all cases, which may slightly reduce its efficiency in contributing to immediate case decongestion.

According to the study of Lupao and Alejandro (2022) explained that one of the major operational constraints in barangay justice implementation is the limited availability of trained mediators and logistical resources, which often results in rescheduled hearings and delayed mediation proceedings. Their study emphasizes that insufficient manpower and scheduling conflicts can reduce the system’s ability to consistently deliver fast resolutions.

Moreover, Pereyra et al. (2023) found that the Barangay Justice System is generally effective in resolving disputes at the community level, but timeliness varies depending on the cooperation of disputing parties and attendance during scheduled mediation sessions. They noted that delays often occur when parties fail to appear or request multiple postponements, affecting overall efficiency.

Overall, the Barangay Justice System remains a vital component of the local justice framework, serving as an accessible, community-based mechanism that promotes peace, order, and the efficient resolution of conflicts, while also contributing to the decongestion of court dockets in varying degrees.

Table 3. Evaluation of Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion in the Three Barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan

| Indicators | Barangay Captain | Lupong Tagapamayapa | OWM | DE |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2.2 Conciliation | | | | |
| 1. The barangay justice system effectively facilitates conciliation process of all disputes that fall under its jurisdiction. | 4.00 | 3.11 | 3.56 | HE |
| 2. The availability of resources (e.g., information, mediation support) for residents enhances the effectiveness of the conciliation process. | 4.00 | 3.33 | 3.67 | HE |
| 3. The conciliation process is accessible to all community members, regardless of their socioeconomic status or background. | 4.00 | 3.22 | 3.61 | HE |
| 4. The procedures followed during the conciliation process are transparent and perceived as fair by all parties involved. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 5. The barangay justice system promotes open communication between conflicting parties during the conciliation process, which significantly aids in achieving amicable resolutions. | 4.00 | 3.33 | 3.67 | HE |
| 6. The effectiveness of the conciliation process has improved over the past few years. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 7. The presence of trained mediators in the barangay justice system enhances the quality and effectiveness of the conciliation process. | 4.00 | 3.44 | 3.72 | HE |
| 8. There is a proper information and dissemination about the barangay justice systems to ensure resident's awareness of alternative dispute resolution. | 4.00 | 3.33 | 3.67 | HE |
| 9. The outcomes of cases resolved through conciliation are generally accepted and respected by community members. | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | HE |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 10. How effective you find the conciliation process of h Barangay Justice Sytem in resolving disputes within your community. | 4.00 | 3.33 | 3.67 | HE |
| OWM | 4.00 | 3.30 | 3.65 | HE |

Legend: 3.26-4.00 Highly Effective (HE), 2.51-3.25 Effective (E), 1.76-2.50 Moderately Effective (ME), 1.00-1.75 Not Effective (NE)

As gleaned from the table 3, the evaluation of Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan in terms of conciliation process garnered an overall weighted mean of 3.65 interpreted as highly effectiveness. This implies that conciliation, as a structured process following mediation, plays a crucial role in strengthening dispute resolution at the barangay level by facilitating more formalized agreements between parties. The high rating suggests that conciliation helps ensure that disputes which are not immediately resolved through mediation are still given a viable opportunity for settlement, thereby preventing escalation to formal court litigation. It also indicates that barangay officials are generally capable of guiding disputing parties toward compromise and agreement, contributing to the reduction of potential court cases.

Conciliation is a vital component of the Barangay Justice System (BJS) as it serves as a structured and more formal stage of dispute resolution following mediation. It plays a crucial role in ensuring that disputes which are not immediately settled through informal dialogue are still given an opportunity to be resolved at the community level. Through conciliation, the Lupon Tagapamayapa takes a more active role in guiding the parties toward compromise, helping them reach a mutually acceptable agreement while maintaining fairness and neutrality.

The successful application of conciliation processes within the BJS reflects positively on local governance, enhancing the reputation of community leaders and fostering public trust. Studies show that effective mediation showcases strong and capable leadership in barangays (Ignatian International Journal, 2025).

Conciliation in barangays is often a cost-free or low-cost alternative to formal legal proceedings. Studies demonstrate that avoiding litigation through effective community mediation can save time and financial resources for both the disputing parties and the judicial system (Navea, 2025).

The indicator with the highest weighted mean was the “The procedures followed during the conciliation process are transparent and perceived as fair by all parties involved” with a weighted mean of 3.72 interpreted as highly effective. This implies that transparency and perceived fairness are central to the success of the conciliation process in the Barangay Justice System. When disputing parties view the procedures as open, impartial, and just, they are more likely to actively participate, cooperate, and accept the outcomes of the conciliation process.

The next indicator with the same weighted mean of 3.72 interpreted as highly effective was “The effectiveness of the conciliation process has improved over the past few years.” The finding suggests that barangay officials and Lupon Tagapamayapa members have become more experienced and effective in handling disputes, possibly due to increased training, better understanding of dispute resolution strategies, and strengthened community trust. It also indicates that reforms and enhancements in local justice mechanisms have contributed to more efficient and reliable conciliation processes, leading to improved settlement outcomes and reduced case escalation to formal courts.

Lastly, the next indicator with the same weighted mean of 3.72 interpreted as highly effective was “The presence of trained mediators in the barangay justice system enhances the quality and effectiveness of the conciliation process.” This implies that the competence and training of mediators are critical factors in ensuring the success of the conciliation process within the Barangay Justice System. This highlights the importance of continuous capacity-building programs and institutional support for Lupon Tagapamayapa members.

Overall, the conciliation process reinforces the role of the Barangay Justice System as an accessible, efficient, and community-based mechanism for maintaining peace and order. While generally effective, its impact can still

be enhanced through continuous training of conciliators, improved procedural consistency, and stronger enforcement of agreements to further maximize its contribution to reducing court congestion.

Transparency in the conciliation process is critical for fostering trust among the parties involved. Studies indicate that parties are more likely to engage in mediation when they believe the process is conducted openly and with fairness (Tadiar, 2025). This transparency mitigates suspicions and encourages collaborative problem-solving.

The presence of trained mediators significantly influences the quality of mediation outcomes. Research shows that mediators equipped with adequate skills and training lead to more satisfactory resolutions, as they are better prepared to manage interpersonal dynamics and power imbalances during mediation sessions (Navea, 2025).

The indicator with the lowest weighted mean was “The outcomes of cases resolved through conciliation are generally accepted and respected by community members” with a weighted mean of 3.50 interpreted as highly effective. This implies that although conciliation outcomes are generally accepted within the community, there is a relatively lower level of full acceptance and long-term compliance compared to other aspects of the conciliation process. While most disputes are resolved amicably, some agreements may not be fully respected due to lingering conflicts, perceived bias, lack of enforcement, or dissatisfaction with the settlement terms.

The second lowest indicator was “The barangay justice system effectively facilitates conciliation process of all disputes that fall under its jurisdiction” with a weighted mean of 3.56 interpreted as highly effective. This implies that while the Barangay Justice System is generally effective in facilitating conciliation for disputes within its jurisdiction, its effectiveness is not absolute or uniformly experienced across all cases. It suggests that there are instances where certain disputes may not be fully processed or successfully facilitated at the barangay level due to factors such as non-appearance of parties, refusal to participate in conciliation, jurisdictional limitations, or the complexity and sensitivity of some cases.

According to Teves (2025) found that barangay conciliation processes promote mutual understanding and produce agreements that are generally respected by community members due to their participatory nature. Similarly, Andan and Sumayo (2025) emphasized that the Lupon Tagapamayapa strengthens community trust in dispute resolution by ensuring fairness and transparency in mediation outcomes.

Moreover, broader governance and legal studies suggest that the BJS significantly contributes to decongesting court dockets by resolving a large proportion of minor disputes before they reach formal judicial processes. Araña et al. (2023) noted that properly trained Lupon members enhance dispute resolution efficiency, leading to improved settlement rates and reduced case escalation. Likewise, training-focused assessments in 2023 emphasized that strengthening mediation skills among barangay officials directly improves the effectiveness of conciliation procedures and increases settlement compliance.

Its success in facilitating conciliation and ensuring community acceptance of outcomes directly contributes to reducing the number of cases that proceed to formal courts, thereby playing a critical role in easing court congestion and strengthening access to justice at the grassroots level.

Table 4. Summary on the Evaluation of Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion in the Three Barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan

| BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM | AWE | DE |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Mediation | 3.70 | HE |
| Conciliation | 3.65 | HE |
| OWM | 3.68 | HE |

Table 4 presents, the evaluation of Effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan in terms of mediation and conciliation process garnered

an overall weighted mean of 3.68 interpreted as highly effectiveness, imply that the system is functioning well as a frontline mechanism of justice in resolving disputes at the community level. This finding suggests that the BJS in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan is not only actively facilitating dispute resolution but is also effective in encouraging amicable settlements, thereby significantly contributing to the reduction of cases elevated to formal courts.

According to Erivera (2025) reported that Lupon Tagapamayapa members demonstrate strong performance in dispute settlement under the Katarungang Pambarangay Law, particularly in achieving reconciliation through structured mediation procedures. This supports the idea that trained barangay officials contribute significantly to the efficiency of conciliation processes. Likewise, the study of Menzi (2025) emphasized that culturally grounded and dialogue-based mediation strategies used by Lupon Tagapamayapa members enhance trust and cooperation among parties, making settlements more sustainable and less likely to escalate into formal litigation.

Overall, the findings affirm that the Barangay Justice System serves as a functional and reliable frontline mechanism of justice, contributing meaningfully to the decongestion of court dockets while maintaining peace and order within the community.

Common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion in the three Barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan

The discussion below presents the Common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion in the three selected Barangays in Alcala, Pangasinan. The following were the themes generated from the responses of the respondents.

The table 5 presents the summary of the response of the twelve (12) barangay officials who served as key informants regarding the common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion. These cases were categorized into three major themes based on the recurring ideas expressed by the respondents: family problems, neighbour dispute and financial debts.

These identified common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System provide a clearer understanding of the types of disputes that frequently occur at the community level and how the BJS effectively addresses them through mediation and conciliation, thereby preventing escalation to formal courts and contributing to the reduction of case court congestion.

Table 5. Common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion in the three Barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan

| Themes | Frequency (12 respondents) | Percentage | Sample Responses |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Family Problems | 4 | 33.33% | Key Informant 3 “As a barangay official one of the common cases solved by the a Barangay Justice System is that Family Problem”. |
| 2. Neighbour dispute | 5 | 41.67% | Key Informant 7 “As a barangay official one of the common cases solved by the a Barangay Justice System is that neighbor disputes.” |
| 3. Financial debts | 3 | 25% | Key Informant 9 “As a barangay official one of the common cases solved by the a Barangay Justice System is that financial debts.” |

FAMILY PROBLEMS

Family-related problems are among the most common cases handled by the Barangay Justice System (BJS) in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan, and they play a significant role in understanding how the system

helps reduce case court congestion. These cases typically include marital misunderstandings, conflicts between spouses, child support issues, domestic disagreements, and conflicts between extended family members. Because these disputes often arise from emotional and relational issues, they are more effectively addressed through dialogue-based interventions rather than formal court proceedings.

Through the mediation and conciliation efforts of the Barangay Captains and the Lupong Tagapamayapa, family problems are resolved in a more private, immediate, and less adversarial setting. The barangay officials facilitate open communication between conflicting parties, helping them express grievances, identify the root causes of the conflict, and reach mutually acceptable agreements. This process not only helps restore family harmony but also prevents the escalation of emotionally driven disputes into formal legal cases.

In the interview with barangay officials Key Informant 3, she claimed that, *“As a barangay official, one of the common cases solved through BJS is that family problem”*. Also key informant 4, stated that *“As a barangay official, one of the common cases solved through BJS is that family problem”*. It was also supported by key informant 5, that *“As a barangay official, one of the common cases solved through BJS is that family problem”*.

The effectiveness of the BJS in handling family-related disputes significantly contributes to reducing court congestion, as these cases are often settled at the barangay level without the need for judicial intervention. By resolving such sensitive matters locally, the system promotes reconciliation, preserves family relationships, and ensures that the formal court system is reserved for more serious and complex legal issues.

According to Respicio (2024), disputes between family members are particularly suited for barangay mediation because of the system’s emphasis on reconciliation rather than punishment. Through mediation and conciliation, barangay officials help preserve family relationships while addressing the root causes of conflict. This restorative approach is crucial in Filipino communities where maintaining social harmony and familial ties is highly valued.

Moreover, studies further show that resolving family disputes at the barangay level significantly contributes to reducing court congestion. The Katarungang Pambarangay acts as a mandatory pre-litigation mechanism, requiring disputing parties to undergo conciliation before filing cases in court. This process filters out cases that can be settled amicably, thereby preventing unnecessary court proceedings (Dalanon, 2026).

Neighbour Dispute

Another most frequent cases handled by the Barangay Justice System in many communities, including the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan is that neighbour dispute. These conflicts usually arise from everyday interactions between residents living in close proximity. Common examples include boundary disagreements, noise complaints, misunderstandings over shared spaces, improper waste disposal, trespassing, petty quarrels, and conflicts involving animals such as stray pets or livestock.

The Katarungang Pambarangay is particularly effective in resolving these disputes because they are typically minor in nature and rooted in interpersonal misunderstandings rather than serious legal violations. Through mediation and conciliation facilitated by barangay officials, disputing parties are encouraged to openly discuss their concerns and arrive at mutually acceptable solutions. This informal process allows conflicts to be settled quickly, without the need for formal litigation.

Moreover, resolving neighbor disputes locally helps preserve social harmony within the community. Unlike court proceedings, which are adversarial in nature, barangay mediation emphasizes reconciliation and cooperation. This is especially important in rural areas like Alcala, where maintaining peaceful relationships among neighbors is essential for community stability.

In the interview with barangay officials Key Informant 7, she claimed that, *“As a barangay official, one of the common cases solved through BJS is that neighbor disputes.”* It was also supported by key informant 8, stated that *“As a barangay official, In the katarungang Pambarangay, common resolved are simple money claims, Neighbor disputes, Unjust Vaxation and Minor scuffles”*.

Several studies emphasize that neighbor disputes are highly suitable for barangay-level resolution because they often involve interpersonal misunderstandings rather than serious legal offenses. Golocan (2020) noted that conflicts such as noise disturbances, boundary issues, and minor altercations are effectively resolved through mediation and conciliation, as these processes encourage dialogue and mutual agreement rather than adversarial confrontation. This approach is particularly relevant in rural communities where social relationships are closely interconnected.

Financial Debts

These disputes usually arise from unpaid loans, borrowing of money without formal agreements, delayed payments, and misunderstandings regarding repayment terms between individuals who often have personal relationships such as neighbors, friends, or relatives.

At the barangay level, these cases are typically minor civil disputes involving small amounts of money and are therefore appropriate for mediation and conciliation. Under the provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991, such disputes must first undergo barangay conciliation before they can be filed in court. This makes the barangay justice system a mandatory venue for resolving financial disagreements at the community level.

In the interview with barangay officials Key Informant 6, he claimed that, *“As a barangay official, one of the common cases solved through BJS is that collection of debts, the parties often agree on a payment plan.”* It was also supported by key informant 9, stated that *“As a barangay official, In the katarungang Pambarangay, common resolved are usually the debts and unjust vexation”*.

The resolution of financial debt cases at the barangay level significantly contributes to reducing court congestion. Since many of these disputes are settled through mediation, they are prevented from being elevated to formal courts. The Katarungang Pambarangay acts as a filtering mechanism, ensuring that only unresolved or more complex cases proceed to litigation. As a result, the number of small claims cases filed in courts is minimized, allowing the judicial system to focus on more serious matters.

Moreover, handling financial disputes locally promotes faster resolution and accessibility to justice, especially for individuals who may not have the resources to pursue formal legal remedies. It also strengthens community harmony by addressing conflicts in a non-adversarial manner.

According to the study of Almazan (2025) emphasized that the barangay justice system plays a significant role in maintaining community harmony by resolving interpersonal conflicts, including those related to financial obligations. By promoting dialogue and understanding, barangay mediation not only settles disputes but also helps preserve relationships among individuals who often belong to the same social network.

Challenges encountered by the Lupong Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captain in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System

The discussion below presents the Challenges Encountered by the Lupong Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captain in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System. The following were the themes generated from the responses of the respondents.

The table 6 presents the summary of the response of the twelve (12) barangay officials who served as key informants regarding the difficulties they experienced while carrying out Barangay Justice System within the communities. These challenges were categorized into three major themes based on the recurring ideas expressed by the respondents: none appearance of respondent and miscommunication or refusal to communicate.

These challenges have direct implications on the efficiency of the Barangay Justice System. The inability of parties to appear or communicate effectively often leads to unresolved disputes, which are then elevated to formal courts. Consequently, instead of reducing court congestion, such cases contribute to the increasing caseload of the judiciary. This undermines the primary purpose of the system as a community-based alternative dispute resolution mechanism.

Moreover, these difficulties reflect the importance of cooperation and active participation among community members in ensuring the success of barangay justice processes. Without the willingness of individuals to engage in mediation, even the most structured system will struggle to achieve its goals. Barangay officials, therefore, need to adopt strategies such as strengthening community awareness, improving communication approaches, and encouraging participation through trust-building measures.

Table 6. Challenges encountered by the Lupong Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captain in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System

| Themes | Frequency (12 respondents) | Percentage | Sample Responses |
|---|----------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Non- appearance | 2 | 16.67% | Key Informant 3 “As a barangay official one of the challenges encountered in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System is that none appearance of some respondent”. |
| 2. Miscommunication or Refusal to Communicate | 4 | 33.33% | Key Informant 7 “As a barangay official one of the challenges encountered in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System is that miscommunication or refusal to communicate is a major barrier, both parties may not listen to each other or may misunderstanding intentions.” |

Non-Appearance

One of the most persistent challenges encountered by the Lupong Tagapamayapa and the Barangay Captain in resolving disputes under the Katarungang Pambarangay is the non-appearance of one or both parties during mediation or conciliation proceedings. This issue directly affects the efficiency and success of the barangay justice process, which fundamentally relies on the voluntary participation of disputing individuals.

The non-appearance of parties can be attributed to several factors. Some respondents intentionally avoid attending hearings due to fear of confrontation, unwillingness to compromise, or the belief that they can evade responsibility by delaying the process. Others may have valid reasons such as work obligations, financial constraints, or lack of awareness about the importance of their presence. In some cases, non-appearance reflects a lack of trust in the barangay justice system or skepticism about its ability to provide fair outcomes.

According to Benter (2020) found that attendance of parties is a critical factor in the success of barangay mediation. The study revealed that when respondents fail to appear during scheduled hearings, the conciliation process is delayed or rendered ineffective, often resulting in the issuance of a certification to file action. This indicates that non-appearance contributes to unresolved disputes being elevated to the courts.

In addition, Santos and Reyes (2023) pointed out that logistical and socio-economic factors, such as work schedules and lack of awareness, also contribute to non-appearance in barangay hearings. Their findings suggest that some respondents are unable to attend due to external constraints rather than deliberate refusal, indicating the need for more flexible and inclusive mediation practices.

Furthermore, repeated non-appearance causes delays in case disposition, increases the workload of barangay officials, and may discourage complainants from pursuing amicable settlement. It also weakens community harmony, as unresolved conflicts may escalate into more serious disputes or long-standing tensions between individuals.

Miscommunication or Refusal to Communicate

This challenge significantly affects the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System. Since mediation is non-adversarial and voluntary in nature, the absence of meaningful communication prevents the achievement of

consensus. As a result, disputes remain unresolved at the barangay level and are often escalated to the courts. This outcome contradicts the system's primary goal of reducing court congestion and promoting community-based conflict resolution.

Moreover, miscommunication and refusal to communicate can prolong disputes and strain relationships within the community. Unresolved misunderstandings may lead to repeated conflicts, hostility, or even escalation into more serious cases. This undermines social harmony, which is one of the key objectives of the Katarungang Pambarangay.

In the study of Lupao and Alejandro (2022) identified the challenge of persuading disputants who do not cooperate as a major issue faced by Lupon members. Their findings highlight that negative attitudes, refusal to engage in dialogue, and inability to comprehend issues contribute to ineffective mediation. This shows that communication barriers directly hinder amicable settlement.

Additionally, Valones (2025) stressed the need to strengthen the legal and operational framework of the Barangay Justice System to improve its effectiveness as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. The study suggests that improving communication strategies and partnerships can enhance mediation outcomes, indicating that communication issues remain a critical concern in barangay-level dispute settlement.

Miscommunication and refusal to communicate are significant challenges that hinder the successful resolution of disputes in the Barangay Justice System. These barriers limit the effectiveness of mediation, delay conflict resolution, and increase the likelihood of cases being elevated to formal courts. Addressing these challenges is essential to enhance the system's role in reducing court congestion and maintaining peace and harmony within the community.

Implications of the Findings in the Field of Criminal Justice

The findings on the implementation of the Barangay Justice System (Katarungang Pambarangay) in the three barangays of Alcala, Pangasinan have important implications for the broader field of criminal justice, particularly in relation to access to justice, decongestion of courts, and community-based dispute resolution.

The results highlight that the Barangay Justice System continues to function as a frontline mechanism of justice delivery, especially for minor disputes involving family issues, neighbor conflicts, and financial debts. This implies that criminal justice administration in the Philippines is increasingly reliant on decentralized and community-based systems to handle low-level cases. By resolving disputes at the barangay level, the system helps reduce the burden on formal courts, allowing judges and prosecutors to focus on more serious criminal cases.

The findings emphasize the importance of restorative justice principles in criminal justice practice. The barangay justice system promotes reconciliation rather than punishment, which aligns with restorative justice approaches that prioritize healing, accountability, and community harmony. This implies that criminal justice systems can benefit from integrating more restorative practices, especially for minor offenses and interpersonal disputes.

The study reveals the critical role of community officials such as the Lupon Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captains as informal justice actors. This implies that criminal justice is not solely the responsibility of formal institutions like courts and law enforcement, but also depends on trained community mediators. Strengthening their capacity through training in mediation, communication, and conflict management is essential to improve justice delivery at the grassroots level.

Overall, the findings suggest that while the Barangay Justice System remains a valuable and practical mechanism for community-based dispute resolution, its success largely depends on the cooperation, participation, and willingness of disputing parties to engage in dialogue. Strengthening public awareness, improving communication strategies, and enhancing the capacity of barangay officials are essential to maximize its effectiveness.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations from the findings of the study.

Conclusions

Based from the findings of the study, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The Barangay Justice System is concluded to be highly effective in reducing court congestion through both mediation and conciliation. Mediation allows disputing parties to directly communicate and reach voluntary agreements, while conciliation facilitates guided negotiation led by barangay officials. Both processes effectively resolve minor disputes at the community level, preventing them from being elevated to formal courts and thereby contributing significantly to the decongestion of judicial dockets.
2. The Barangay Justice System commonly resolves family-related disputes, neighbor conflicts, and financial debt cases. These cases are typically minor in nature and involve interpersonal relationships within the community. Their resolution through barangay mediation and conciliation demonstrates the system's effectiveness as a first line of dispute resolution, helping to prevent unnecessary court filings and promoting community harmony.
3. The study concludes that the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System is affected by several challenges, particularly non-appearance of respondents and miscommunication or refusal to communicate among disputing parties. These issues delay the mediation process, hinder the possibility of settlement, and often result in the elevation of cases to the courts. Such challenges reduce the full potential of the system as an efficient alternative dispute resolution mechanism.
4. The findings conclude that the Barangay Justice System plays a vital role in the field of criminal justice by promoting accessible, restorative, and community-based justice. It contributes to court decongestion by resolving minor disputes at the barangay level and encourages peaceful settlement rather than adversarial litigation. However, its effectiveness depends on community participation, communication, and compliance with mediation procedures. Strengthening these areas is essential to maximize its contribution to an efficient and balanced criminal justice system.

Recommendations

Based from the findings of the study, the following are recommended:

1. The barangay officials may intensify information dissemination regarding the importance of attending barangay hearings and participating in mediation. This can help reduce cases of non-appearance and improve compliance among disputing parties.
2. Regular training and capacity-building activities may provide to Barangay Captains and Lupon members focusing on conflict resolution, active listening, and effective communication strategies to address miscommunication and improve settlement outcomes.
3. Community leaders may promote values of cooperation, respect, and open communication among residents to reduce refusal to communicate and encourage peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. Local government units may consider reinforcing policies that support the effective implementation of the Barangay Justice System, ensuring that parties comply with barangay conciliation procedures before elevating cases to court.

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APPENDIX A

Permission Letter



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
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Email address: cicosat@yahoo.com

HON. MARIA ATHENA G. LAURETA
Brgy. Captain, Pindangan Centro
Alcala, Pangasinan

Ma'am,

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently undertaking a study, entitled: "**ROLE OF THE BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM IN REDUCING CASE COURT CONGESTION**", in connection with his Master's Degree in Criminal Justice with a specialization in Criminology.

In this regard, the undersigned asking permission from your good office to allow him to conduct a study regarding the Role of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion. The data gathered will be a great help in the completion of his requirements for the said degree.

Rest assured that data gathered will be kept with utmost confidentiality. Your approval on this matter is highly appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher

Received by:
Clarisse Ann Torres



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
Tel. No. (072) 242-2698 / (072) 607-1118
Email address: cicosat@yahoo.com

HON. THELMAMINDA C. MENCIAS
Brgy. Captain, Pindangan West
Alcala, Pangasinan

Ma'am,

Greetings!

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Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher

Received by:
M. S. Ambrasio
Maricel S. Ambrasio



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HON. BRENDA T. TERCIAS
Brgy. Captain, Pindangan East
Alcala, Pangasinan

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Rest assured that data gathered will be kept with utmost confidentiality. Your approval on this matter is highly appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher

Received by:
Mirante Nelmda
MIRANTE NELMDA

APPENDIX B

Letter To Validators



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
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April 8, 2026

DR. MARY GRACE C. SAGUN
Program Head, BSISM
University of Eastern Pangasinan
Binalonan, Pangasinan

Ma'am,

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently undertaking a research study, entitled: "**ROLE OF THE BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM REDUCING CASE COURT CONGESTION**" in connection with her Master's Degree in Criminal Justice with a specialization in Criminology.

In this connection, the undersigned respectfully requests to your good office to validate his survey questionnaire and interview guide about the Role of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion. Your comments and suggestions will be very great help in the completion of this study. Rest assured that any information will be treated with confidentiality.

Thank you and Godbless.

Sincerely yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
Tel. No. (072) 242-2698 / (072) 607-1118
Email address: cicosat@yahoo.com

April 8, 2026

HON. BRENDA T. TERCIAS
Barangay Captain of Pindangan East
Alcala, Pangasinan

Ma'am,

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently undertaking a research study, entitled: "**ROLE OF THE BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM REDUCING CASE COURT CONGESTION**" in connection with her Master's Degree in Criminal Justice with a specialization in Criminology.

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Thank you and Godbless.

Sincerely yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher

Received by:
MIRASO NELMIDA


APPENDIX C

Tool Validation

VALIDATION QUESTIONNAIRE

| ITEM | Rating | | | | WM | D.E.R. |
|--|--------|---|---|-----|----|--------|
| | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1. The directions given are clear in all sections of the data gathering instrument. | / | | | | | |
| 2. Each item is readable | / | | | | | |
| 3. Each item is attractive to read and good spacing is observed. | / | | | | | |
| 4. The data gathering instrument is comprehensive i.e., it covered all area that are important in the study. | / | | | | | |
| 5. Each item is focused on a particular thought or idea. | / | | | | | |
| 6. The items are objective i.e., the responses to be elicited are neither biased nor reactive. | / | | | | | |
| 7. The items are formulated in accordance to the explicit/implicit objective of the study. | / | | | | | |
| 8. The items do not overlap with each other, no duplication of item is observed. | / | | | | | |
| | | | | AWM | | |

| Legend | | |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rate | Numerical Evaluation | Descriptive equivalent rating |
| 4 | 3.26 – 4.00 | Highly Valid |
| 3 | 2.51 – 3.25 | Valid |
| 2 | 1.76 – 2.50 | Fairly Valid |
| 1 | 1.00 – 1.75 | Not Valid |

Name and Signature of Validator:  MIRANTE NELUMIDA

VALIDATION QUESTIONNAIRE


| ITEM | Rating | | | | WM | D.E.R. |
|--|--------|---|---|-----|----|--------|
| | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1. The directions given are clear in all sections of the data gathering instrument. | / | | | | | |
| 2. Each item is readable | / | | | | | |
| 3. Each item is attractive to read and good spacing is observed. | / | | | | | |
| 4. The data gathering instrument is comprehensive i.e., it covered all area that are important in the study. | / | | | | | |
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| 7. The items are formulated in accordance to the explicit/implicit objective of the study. | / | | | | | |
| 8. The items do not overlap with each other, no duplication of item is observed. | / | | | | | |
| | | | | AWM | | |

| Legend | | |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rate | Numerical Evaluation | Descriptive equivalent rating |
| 4 | 3.26 – 4.00 | Highly Valid |
| 3 | 2.51 – 3.25 | Valid |
| 2 | 1.76 – 2.50 | Fairly Valid |
| 1 | 1.00 – 1.75 | Not Valid |

Name and Signature of Validator:  _____

APPENDIX D

Letter To Administer Survey Questionnaire



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
Tel. No. (072) 242-2698 / (072) 607-1118
Email address: cicosat@yahoo.com

HON. THELMAMINDA C. MENCIAS
Brgy. Captain, Pindangan West
Alcala, Pangasinan

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently undertaking a research study, entitled: "**ROLE OF THE BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM IN REDUCING CASE COURT CONGESTION**" in connection with his Master's Degree in Criminal Justice with a specialization in Criminology.


In connection with this, the undersigned respectfully request to your good office to allow him to administer survey questionnaire and conduct interview about Role of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion. The data gathered will be a great help in the completion of this study. Rest assured that all information gathered will be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much for considering this request to participate. Your contribution is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher

*Received by:
M. S. Ambrosio
Maricel S. Ambrosio*



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
Tel. No. (072) 242-2698 / (072) 607-1118
Email address: cicosat@yahoo.com

HON. MA ATHENA G. LAURETA
Brgy. Captain, Pindangan Centro
Alcala, Pangasinan

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently undertaking a research study, entitled: "**ROLE OF THE BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM IN REDUCING CASE COURT CONGESTION**" in connection with his Master's Degree in Criminal Justice with a specialization in Criminology.

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Thank you very much for considering this request to participate. Your contribution is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

MARK ALLENN T. RAMAY
Researcher

*Received by:
Catharina
Clarisse Ann Torres*



CICOSAT COLLEGES
Lingsat, City Of San Fernando, La Union, Philippines
Tel. No. (072) 242-2498 / (072) 607-1118
Email address: cicosat@yahoo.com

HON. BRENDA T. TERCIAS
Brgy. Captain, Pindangan East
Alcala, Pangasinan

Greetings!

The undersigned is currently undertaking a research study, entitled: "ROLE OF THE BARANGAY JUSTICE SYSTEM IN REDUCING CASE COURT CONGESTION" in connection with his Master's Degree in Criminal Justice with a specialization in Criminology.

In connection with this, the undersigned respectfully request to your good office to allow him to administer survey questionnaire and conduct interview about Role of the Barangay Justice System in Reducing Case Court Congestion. The data gathered will be a great help in the completion of this study. Rest assured that all information gathered will be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much for considering this request to participate. Your contribution is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

MARK ALLEN T. RAMAY
Researcher

Received by:
Mirante Nelunda
MIRANTE NELUNDA

APPENDIX E

Survey Questionnaire

Part 1: Evaluate the effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing court congestion.

Direction: Below are statements describing the level of effectiveness of the Barangay Justice System in reducing court congestion under the following conditions.

Legend:

(4) **Very effective** - Indicates that the solution achieves its intended goal with excellent results and no significant shortcomings.

(3) **Moderately effective** - Suggests that the solution works reasonably well but has noticeable limitations or room for improvement

(2) **Slightly effective** - Means the solution provides minimal benefits or only partially addresses the intended goal.

(1) **Not effective** - Implies that the solution fails to achieve its intended purpose or produces no significant results.

INSTRUCTION: Please rate each of these statements using the following scale. Put a checkmark on your answers.

(1) = 1.00-1.75 Not Effective (NE)

(2) = 1.76-2.50 Slightly Effective (SE)

(3) = 2.51-3.25 Moderately Effective (ME)

(4) = 3.26-4.00 Very Effective (VE)

| Indicators | 1 NE | 2 SE | 3 ME | 4 VE |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. Mediation | | | | |
| 1.The mediation process is effective in resolving disputes before they escalate the case to the court. | | | | |
| 2.Participants in mediation report high levels of satisfaction with the outcomes achieved through this process. | | | | |
| 3.Increased community awareness and understanding of the mediation process within the barangay justice system enhance its effectiveness in resolving disputes and reducing court congestion. | | | | |
| 4 The members demonstrate competence with skill in facilitating mediation sessions and managing conflicts within the community. | | | | |
| 5. The mediation process provides timely resolutions to disputes | | | | |
| 6. The mediation process significantly reduces the number of cases filed in the court | | | | |
| 7 The mediation process enhances its effectiveness in resolving conflicts. | | | | |
| 8. Training and resources provided to barangay mediators improve their skills and effectiveness in facilitating mediation processes | | | | |
| 9 The effective mediation processes contribute significantly to maintaining peace and order in the community. thereby minimizing potential disputes that could lead to court cases | | | | |
| 10. The mediation process serves as an effective mechanism to help the parties to reach a settlement by consensus that jointly satisfies their needs | | | | |
| b. Conciliation | | | | |
| 1. The barangay justice system effectively facilitates conciliation process of all disputes that fall under its jurisdiction. | | | | |
| 2. The availability of resources (e.g., information, mediation support) for residents enhances the effectiveness of the conciliation process. | | | | |
| 3. The conciliation process is accessible to all community members, regardless of their socioeconomic status or background. | | | | |
| 4. The procedures followed during the conciliation process are transparent and perceived as fair by all parties involved. | | | | |
| 5. The barangay justice system promotes open communication between conflicting parties during the conciliation process, which significantly aids in | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| achieving amicable resolutions. | | | | |
| 6. The effectiveness of the conciliation process has improved over the past few years. | | | | |
| 7. The presence of trained mediators in the barangay justice system enhances the quality and effectiveness of the conciliation process. | | | | |
| 8. There is a proper information and dissemination about the barangay justice systems to ensure resident's awareness of alternative dispute resolution. | | | | |
| 9 The outcomes of cases resolved through conciliation are generally accepted and respected by community members. | | | | |
| 10. How effective you find the conciliation process of the Barangay Justice System in resolving disputes within your community. | | | | |

APPENDIX F

Interview Guide Questions

PART 2. Common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion

1. What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

2. Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

3. Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Part 3. Challenges encountered by the Lupong Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captain in solving cases in the Barangay Justice System

1. What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

2. Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

3. How do these challenges affect your work?

Part 4. Implications / Insights of the Findings in the Field of Criminal Justice

1. How does the Barangay Justice System help reduce case in court?

2. In your opinion, what improvements are needed?

3. What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

APPENDIX G

Transcription Of Formal Interview

Common cases solved by the Barangay Justice System in reducing case court congestion

Participant 1

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Physical Injury, Family Problem, Garbage Dispute.

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Family Dispute.

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: Physical injury , because of the trauma physical and mental.

Participant 2

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Family dispute over properties, Defamation, Cyberlibel and physical injury.

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee:

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee:

Participant 3

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Family Problem

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Family Problem

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: None

Participant 4

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Family Problems, Estafa

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Family Problem

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: None

Participant 5

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Family Problem, Physical Injury

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Family Problem

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: None

Participant 6

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Collection of debts, Defamation

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Collection of debts, the parties often agree on a payment plan.

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: Yes, Land and Properties dispute. These involve high emotional and financial stakes.

Participant 7

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Common cases brought to the barangay include neighbor dispute, minor family conflict, Unpaid debts

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: The cases that are most commonly resolved are neighbor disputes.

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: Some cases are difficult to settle at the barangay, specially those involving deep personal conflicts, Emotional disputes.

Participant 8

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Simple money claims, Light threats and Unjust Vexation, Neighbor disputes

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: In the katarungang Pambarangay, common resolved are simple money claims, Neighbor disputes, Unjust Vaxation and Minor scuffles

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: Yes, while the katarungang Pambarangay is designed to be efficient certain types of cases often reach a deadlock and result in a certificate to file action

Participant 9

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Utang, Unjust Vexation

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Usually the debts and unjust vexation

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: Yes, the case about family, because there were times that the family is not okay.

Participant 10

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: The usual cases brought to the barangay are noise complaints, Family or domestic issues, Financial debts and community rule violation,

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: The cases that are commonly resolved are financial debts and community rule violation

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: Yes, These are some cases that are difficult to settle, because there's no agreement, the complaints can reached the court.

Participant 11

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Marites / Utang

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: Same (Marites)

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: N/A

Participant 12

Interviewer: What are the usual cases brought to the barangay?

Interviewee: Away ng magkakapitbahay

Interviewer: Which types of cases are most commonly resolved?

Interviewee: tungkol sa utang

Interviewer: Are there cases that are difficult to settle? Why?

Interviewee: N/A

Challenges encountered by the Lupong Tagapamayapa and Barangay Captain in solving in the Barangay justice system

Participant 1

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: Family problem involving third party

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: Training and Resources

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: It affect our work due to lack of training.

Participant 2

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee:

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee:

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee:

Participant 3

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: None apperance of some respondent.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: No

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: N/A

Participant 4

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: None apperances

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: No

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: None

Participant 5

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: Hindi magkasundo dahil both parties are protecting their prides.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: Yes

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee:

Participant 6

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: when the both parties have very pride.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: Yes

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: While it is Challenging at times, we are not able to resolve the issue

Participant 7

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: Miscommunication or refusal to communicate is amajor barrier, both parties may not listen to each other or may misunderstanding intentions.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: Yes

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: These challenges result in delays, reduced efficiency, and difficulty in ensuring fair and consistent dispute resolution, such may also affect community trust and compliance with established procedures.

Participant 8

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: People involved in disputes are often angry, hurt, or defensive.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: Yes

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: Due to insufficient training, there are difficulties in effectively resolving disputes, resulting in some cases not being settled promptly or remainig unsolved.

Participant 9

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: Kapag and magkabilang panig ay ayaw magpakumbaba sa bawat isa at iyong paulit ulit.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: Yes

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: Minsan kapag may hindi alam tungkol sa case ay hindi gaanong nasesettle.

Participant 10

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: The challenges that I encountered in resolving disputes or some case the complainant and respondent are very emotional such as angry so that it can hard to settle the case between the complainant and respondent.

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: N/A

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: N/A

Participant 11

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: N/A

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: N/A

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: N/A

Participant 12

Interviewer: What are the challenges that you experience in resolving disputes?

Interviewee: Sana masettle ang case

Interviewer: Do you experience lack of support, training or resources?

Interviewee: N/A

Interviewer: How do these challenges affect your work?

Interviewee: N/A

Implication/ Insights of the findings in the field of criminal justice

Participant 1

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: We help the justice system by resolving the cases at the barangay level.

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: Lots of trainings.

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: All lupon members must undergo training

Participant 2

Interviewer: How does the barangay jsutice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: The parties involved should settled their dispute amicably

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: The katarungang Pambarangay should undergo training

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee:

Participant 3

Interviewer: How does the barangay jsutice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: Training seminar

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee:

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee:

Participant 4

Interviewer: How does the barangay jsutice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: counselling

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: Training, Seminar

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: Contineous training and seminar

Participant 5

Interviewer: How does the barangay jsutice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee:

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: Training and seminar should be implemented

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee:

Participant 6

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: It prevent the court from being overload by minor cases

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: Training and Seminars

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee:

Participant 7

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: Helps reduced court cases by providing a mandatory ,acesible, and cost effective mechanism

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: ang mga lupon member ay dapat magseminar at training tungkol sa katarungan pambansa

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: dapat ay magconduct pa ng maraming trainings sa mga lupon.

Participant 8

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: The process is simpler faster, and conducted within the community , encourage parties to settle their issues without going to court.

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: improvement needed includes enhanced training.

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: Conduct regular seminars and workshops on mediation negotiation and conflict management to strenghten the capability of lupon members.

Participant 9

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: Dahil sa barangay palang ay nagiging maayos na ang magkaaway

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: more trainings and seminar

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: Bumili ng libro patungkol sa katarungang pambarangay

Participant 10

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: The barangay justice system help reduce case in court by implementing some rules.

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: In my opinion , the improvement that are needed to reduce case in the court ,the barangay should give some insight to the community.

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: Suggestion to make the system more effective the lupon tagapamayapa should give a proper or mandatory training.

Participant 11

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: N/A

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: N/A

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: N/A

Participant 12

Interviewer: How does the barangay justice system help reduce case in court?

Interviewee: Dapat dito palang sa barangay ay maayos na

Interviewer: In your opinion , what improvements are needed?

Interviewee: justice system

Interviewer: What suggestions can you give to make the system more effective?

Interviewee: Coordination